ATTACHMENT F

TENTATIVE

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

Background: In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES Permit.

On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.

40 CFR section 122.28 provides for issuance of general permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; discharge the same type of waste; require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; require similar monitoring; and are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits.

On August 7, 2003, this Regional Board adopted the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering to Surface Waters to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG994004, Order No. R4-2003-0111). Currently, there are approximately 281 dischargers who are enrolled under the existing General Permit . This General Permit expires on August 7, 2008. This Order now reissues the requirements of this General Permit.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Groundwater is extracted and discharged to surface water at hundreds of sites throughout the region. These discharges cause, or threaten to cause adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the surface water. Many of these discharges are small and/or temporary and waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with general permits rather than individual permits. The accompanying Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated from dewatering operations or other process and non-process wastewater discharges not covered under specific general NPDES permit to surface waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of this Regional Board.

1. Wastewater discharge from permanent or temporary dewatering activities include, but are not limited to the following:

    a. Treated or untreated wastewater from permanent or temporary construction dewatering operations

b. Groundwater pumped as a aid in the containment of contaminated groundwater plume
c. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping /aquifer tests
d. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction or development and purging of wells
e. Equipment decontamination water
f. Subterranean seepage dewatering
g. Incidental collected stormwater from basements

These waste streams may contain only uncontaminated waters or may be contaminated with petroleum products, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and metals or other regulated chemical constituents. In the case of groundwater which is contaminated, treatment before discharge will be required.

III. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

To obtain coverage under this General Permit, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and supporting documents and, pay filing fee. Signing the certification on the NOI signifies that the Discharger intends to comply with the provisions of this General Permit. An NOI must be signed to be valid.

A. General Permit Application

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must apply for enrollment under the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit by submitting to the Regional Water Board a Notice of Intent (NOI) form and fee payable to: State Water Resources Control Board.

a. Notice of Intent

1. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under the General NPDES permit shall submit to the Executive Officer a complete NOI, including all information required by the NOI. The NOI is incorporated as Attachment C to this Order.
2. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of the water to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level[1], otherwise, a written explanation

[1] The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000. See attached Appendix I.

shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NPDES application. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment A.

3. The NOI for a new discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the Section 2200 *Annual Fee Schedules* of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".

4. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

b. Deadline for Submission

1. Renewal of permits for existing Dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility criteria in Part B and have submitted a NOI will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.

2. Existing dischargers covered under Order No. R4-2003-0111 will be sent a NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Board within 60 days. Otherwise permit coverage may be revoked. Existing dischargers enrolling under this Order are required to collect a representative groundwater/wastewater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a NOI, otherwise the existing authorization may be terminated. If the analytical sample result of any constituent other than those listed in Item V. of this Order exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, the discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment under this permit. However, the discharge will be enrolled under other appropriate general permit, and then, the existing coverage under this general permit will be terminated. Existing discharges that has been enrolled under the existing permit within the last one year can re-submit the analytical data used for their initial enrollment with their NOI.

3. New Dischargers shall file a complete NOI at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

c. Failure to Submit a NOI

Existing Dischargers who fail to submit a complete NOI by the deadline established herein will be deemed as out of compliance with the General NPDES Permit and subject to all penalties allowable pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code including Section 13261 thereof.

d. Authorization of Coverage

Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General NPDES Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI to be covered by the General NPDES Permit, as specified in Section IV. of the Order.

e. Notice of Start-Up

New Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board of the time and date for commencement of the discharge(s) authorized under the General NPDES Permit at least 7 days prior to initiating a discharge.

TENTATIVE

IV. Eligibility Requirement

a. Eligibility

1. This order covers discharges to surface waters of treated or untreated groundwater from dewatering operations and other wastewaters.

2. To be covered under this Order, a discharger must:

   a. Demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge shall not cause violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions;

   b. Demonstrate that discharge shall not exceed the water quality criteria for toxic pollutants (Attachment B and Part V

of this Order), and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the criteria.

c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of groundwater or wastewater to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment A to determine the most appropriate permit. If the analytical test results exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.

   i. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that only petroleum products or only volatile organic compounds (VOCs) exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, then the discharger may not be enrolled under this Order, but will be enrolled under Regional Board Order Nos. R4-2007-0021 or R4-2007-0022, as appropriate.

   ii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that petroleum products, VOCs and/or other toxics exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, then the discharger will be enrolled under this permit and treatment of the groundwater will be required for discharge.

   iii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that toxics are below the screening levels in Attachment A, then the discharger will be enrolled under this permit and treatment of the groundwater for toxics will not be required for discharge.

d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

e. If necessary, the discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of contaminants to meet the effluent limitations of this Order; and

f. The discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General Permit.

3. New discharges and existing discharges regulated under existing general or individual permits, which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

4. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual NPDES permits with this General Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General Permit are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring program.

5. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a discharger, the applicability of this Order to that discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

b. Ineligibility

The discharge of wastewater contaminated with toxic pollutants with no effluent limitations in this permit are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

V. Exclusion of Coverage

a. Termination of Discharges

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. An NOT is a letter that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the Discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

b. Changes from Authorization Under General Permit to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, whether by general or individual permit, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete application under this General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information and determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit and would be better regulated under an individual or other general NPDES permit or, for discharges to land, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). If a Regional Water Board issues an NPDES permit or WDRs, the applicability of this General NPDES Permit to the specified discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of the NPDES permit or WDRs.

c. Transferring Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

VI. Basis for Fee

Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200, *Annual Fee Schedule,* requires that all discharges subject to a specific general permit shall pay the same annual fee.

VII. Discharge Coverage

Existing and new dischargers enrolling under this permit are required to collect representative ground water sample(s) and analyze these samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. Existing dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a Notice of Intent Form, otherwise the existing authorization will be terminated.

If the analytical test results show exceedance of the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A for petroleum products or VOCs only, then the discharger will be enrolled in either Order No. R4-2007-0021 (Waste Discharge Requirements for Treated Groundwater and Other Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties) or Order No. R4-2007-0022 (Waste Discharge Requirements for Treated Groundwater and Other Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated-Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties).

If the analytical test results show exceedance of the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A for petroleum products and/or VOCs in addition to other compounds (e.g. metals) or if the discharge does not exceed any of the water quality screening criteria, then the discharge will be eligible for coverage under this permit.

The screening criteria in Attachment A are based on the most restrictive of the California Toxic Rule numbers or the existing permit limitations. Attachment A has two columns of Screening Levels. The first column will be used to screen discharges to receiving waters designated as Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), identified in the Basin Plan with an “E” or “I” designation. The second column will be used to screen discharges to all other receiving water bodies. The most restrictive numbers are necessary because this Order is intended as a

general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region.

Pursuant to section 2, Article X, California Constitution, and section 275, of the California Water Code on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the state, the Regional Board encourages, wherever practicable, water conservation and/or re-use of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the discharger shall first investigate and report the feasibility of conservation, land disposal and/or reuse of the wastewater.

VIII. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the enrollment letter, Fact Sheet and Monitoring and reporting Program. Discharges from multiple discharge points that discharge to the same receiving water areas will be covered under one general NPDES permit.

IX. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self Monitoring (SMR) Data

1. Effluent Limitations

The section V.C.8.a, b & c. of this Fact Sheet presents the effluent limitations along with the applicable TMDLs and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by the general permit:

2. Monitoring Requirements

Order No. R4-2003-0111 requires the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

Table 1. Existing Monitoring Requirements

The following shall constitute the discharge monitoring program:

1) Monitoring when treatment for toxics is not required.

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD_5 @ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Acute Toxicity	µg/L	grab	annually

2) Monitoring when treatment for toxics is required. *(Monitoring will be required only for those toxics that have been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the discharger.)*

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Conventional Pollutants			
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly

TENTATIVE

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly
Metals			
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	tbd[1]
Copper	µg/L	grab	tbd
Lead	µg/L	grab	tbd
Nickel	µg/L	grab	tbd
Silver	µg/L	grab	tbd
Zinc	µg/L	grab	tbd
Antimony	µg/L	grab	tbd
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	tbd
Beryllium	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium IV	µg/L	grab	tbd
Mercury	µg/L	grab	tbd
Volatile Organics			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	tbd

TENTATIVE

[1] To be determined (tbd). Only constituents that showed reasonable potential shall be listed on this table. For new discharge the frequency shall be weekly for the first one month, and monthly thereafter if no exceedance is observed. For existing discharge the frequency shall be monthly, however, frequency may increase if exceedance is observed.

Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	tbd
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methylbromide	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methylchloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Toluene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	tbd
Pesticides and PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	grab	tbd
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	grab	tbd
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dieldrin	µg/L	grab	tbd
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	tbd
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	tbd
Endrin	µg/L	grab	tbd
Heptachlor	µg/L	grab	tbd
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	grab	tbd
Toxaphene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Aldrin	µg/L	grab	tbd
alpha-BHC	µg/L	grab	tbd
beta-BHC	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chlordane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	grab	tbd

TENTATIVE

Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	grab	tbd
gamma-BHC	µg/L	grab	tbd
Semi-Volatile Organics			
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	tbd
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	grab	tbd
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	grab	tbd
Acenaphthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Anthracene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzidine	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chrysene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Fluorene	µg/L	grab	tbd

Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Indeno(1,2,3-cvd) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Isophorone	µg/L	grab	tbd
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	tbd
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	grab	tbd
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	grab	tbd
Phenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
Pyrene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Miscellaneous			
Asbestos	fib/L	grab	tbd
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	grab	tbd
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	tbd
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	tbd

TENTATIVE

3. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

4. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

X. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the tentative Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, Public Resources Code section 21100 through 21177.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans.

The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan.

Receiving Water Beneficial Uses The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for, and lists the beneficial uses of, specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

i. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.

ii. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish

harvesting.

iii. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan as amended for Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL). The Regional Water Board has developed a number of TMDL for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of bacteria, chloride, coliforms, metals, toxics, and trash. All of the TMDL requirements are considered and only those applicable to this Order are implemented in the discharge limitations.

2. Thermal Plan.

The State Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

3. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

4. State Implementation Policy.

On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to

the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control.

5. Alaska Rule.

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for the CWA purposes (40 CFR §131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under USEPA's new regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

6. Anti-degradation Policy.

Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's anti-degradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal anti-degradation policy. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, Attachment F, the permitted discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in the tentative Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the existing Order.

8. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results.

Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

Trash TMDLs: Trash as defined in the Trash TMDLs does not appear in the dewatering or other wastewater covered under the Order. Therefore, discharge regulated under this permit are not sources of trash.

Bacteria TMDLs: Discharges of groundwater from construction and project dewatering do not typically contain bacteria, and the Source Analyses in the bacteria TMDLs do not identify groundwater as one of the sources for bacteria issues.

Minerals and Nutrient TMDLs: Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) per TMDLs for total dissolved solids, chloride, nitrate, nitrite, total nitrogen are relevant with this General NPDES Permit, and, thus, implemented in this Order. Nitrogen (nitrate pus nitrite) limits are changed from 5 to 6.8 mg/L for Reach D (Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut Gaging Station) and from 5 to 8.1 mg/L for Reaches F (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion "Dam" near Saticoy) of Santa Clara River Watershed in accordance with TMDL requirements specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution R4-2003-011.

Metal TMDLs: TMDL for metals have been developed for various watersheds in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Where applicable, Section V.B of this Order prescribes appropriate TMDLs for heavy metals in these watersheds.

Organics, PCBs and Pesticide TMDLs: This permit implements organics, PCBs and pesticide TMDLs adopted for Calleguas Creek.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations (Not Applicable)

XI. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric

and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be nontoxic. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Regional Water Board's Basin Plan, which require that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. Basin Plan also requires waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substances or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) is based on the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional and non-conventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) is a standard for the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the “cost reasonableness” of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.

d. New source performance standards (NSPS) that represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment

technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BCT, BAT and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR §125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR §125.3.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains

implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water. To the extent that the applicable Basin Plan designates additional or different beneficial uses, the Basin Plan shall control.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

The effluent limitations prescribed under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from dewatering projects do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges regulated under this General NPDES permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

An exception to this policy may be applied based on approved mixing zone study and based on demonstration of compliance with water quality objectives in the receiving water as prescribed in the Basin Plan. This exception process is more appropriate for an individual permit, and would not be appropriate for a general permit, that should be protective of most stringent water quality objectives and beneficial uses. If discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in the computation of effluent limit or that a mixing zone be allowed, an individual permit will be required. However, if no mixing zone is proposed, this general permit provides coverage for all discharges to receiving water bodies in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

The Regional Water Board developed WQBELs for chloride, nitrate and nitrite, that have available waste load allocations under a TMDL. The effluent limitations for these pollutants were established regardless of whether or not there is reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that reasonable potential analysis is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

4. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the tentative permit. The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86 °F is included in the tentative Order. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam and blue mussel. The new temperature effluent limitation is reflective of new information available that indicates that the 100°F temperature is not protective of aquatic organisms. A survey was completed for several species of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.

TMDLs have been developed for nutrients, metals and organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. The WLAs specified in that TMDL will be used as effluent limits for discharges as specified in the Order and the ATTACHMENT B.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The acute toxicity objective for discharges

dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test having less than 70 percent survival.

For the intermittent nature of the discharge, it is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water; therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore at this facility, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and the Order.

6. Impact to Water Quality

Groundwater discharges from dewatering operations could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance. Discharges covered by the accompanying order may involve a treatment system, which may include physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment.

7. Creekside Construction Dewatering Operations

This permit establishes a category of creekside construction dewatering operations hereby defined as dewatering of groundwater (1) where the dewatering is necessary during construction operations and (2) where the groundwater has a direct hydrologic connection with, and mineral chemistry for TDS, chloride, and sulfate is similar to, the surface waterbody to which it will be discharged. Water that can be categorized as in “direct hydrologic connection” is water that is the underflow or subflow of the surface waterbody. This consists of water in the soil, sand and gravel immediately below or adjacent to the bed of the open stream or waterbody, which supports the surface water in its natural state or feeds it directly. To constitute “hydrologic connection”, it is essential that the surface and subsurface flows be in contact and that the subsurface flow shall have a definite direction corresponding to the surface flow.

Creekside discharge should be considered a last resort option and is only allowed under certain conditions subject to approval of the Executive Officer, and may be modified by a TMDL. Discharges determined by the Executive Officer to be creekside construction dewatering discharges will not be required to comply with the waterbody-specific mineral limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride identified in Attachment B except for nitrogen and boron. Since the groundwater and surface water are hydrologically connected and

essentially one in the same, this approach ensures there is no degradation of the receiving water. Regulation under this approach is consistent with the federal Clean Water Act, and the Regional Board staff proposes establishing the limitations and the control mechanisms under the authority of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The purpose of this approach to regulating creekside discharges is to avoid requiring a discharger to treat a surface waterbody to lower than naturally occurring, background, and mineral content. In such circumstance, cycling the extracted creekside water back into the surface waterbody, would not cause any decrease in the quality of the waterbody or degradation. However, to utilize the creekside construction dewatering approach, the discharger must demonstrate in the ROWD that discharging the dewatered groundwater to the sanitary sewer, reusing the dewatered groundwater, and that other lawful discharge options are infeasible.

8. Specific Rationales for Each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations

The effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by the general permit are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationales include: the existing General Permit Order No. R4-2003-0111 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG914004); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Permits issued by this Regional Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern.

This Order establishes limits for many more constituents so that this permit will be able to cover many discharges which might otherwise not be eligible for coverage under a general permit. The many established effluent limitations increase the likelihood that a given discharge can be covered so that the advantages of a general permit in comparison to an individual permit, relatively lower cost, speed of enrollment, can be availed by many dischargers.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

The discharges regulated under this permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters. The Basin

Plan requires these ground waters to be protected to Title 22 requirements, and it implements both the Federal and State anti-degradation policies. Primary standards are standards that protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to MCL. To protect the most restrictive water quality objective, this permit includes limit for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) of 0.5 mg/L consistent with the existing permits. This limit is applicable to surface waters and groundwaters that have MUN designation because the discharges regulated under this permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

On January 22, 2001 EPA adopted a new standard for arsenic in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb) (40 CFR 141.62(b)(16), replacing the old standard of 50 ppb. EPA has set the arsenic standard for drinking water at .010 parts per million (10 parts per billion) to protect consumers served by public water systems from the effects of long-term, chronic exposure to arsenic. The rule became effective on February 22, 2002. The date by which systems must comply with the new 10 ppb standard is January 23, 2006.

Order No. R4-2003-0111 contains, an effluent limitation of 4 µg/L for perchlorate as action level (AL). On October 18, 2007, the Department of Health Services (DHS) adopted, 6 µg/L as the MCL for perchlorate. This order includes a revised effluent limitation for perchlorate of 6 µg/L.

This permit includes effluent limitations for metals and some organic compounds which are specific based on whether the discharge is to a freshwater or saltwater receiving water. The CTR establishes the criteria for inland surface waters (freshwater) as well as water in the enclosed bays and estuaries (saltwater) and these criteria were used to set the appropriate metal limits. For purposes of this permit, saltwater is defined as waterbodies with saline, estuarine or marine beneficial use designations. All other inland surface waters are considered freshwater.

In freshwater, the toxicity of certain metals including cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc is dependent on water hardness. The CTR expresses the objectives for these metals through equations where the hardness of the receiving water is a variable. To simplify the permitting process, it was

necessary that fixed hardness values be used in these equations. For limits in waters with hardness below 200 mg/L, a hardness value of 150 mg/L was used to calculate the limits. For limits in waters with hardness between 200 and 300 mg/L, a hardness value of 250 mg/L was used and for limits in waters with hardness 300 mg/L and above, a hardness value of 350 mg/L was used. The Order requires the discharger to propose appropriate receiving water hardness or effluent hardness based on analytical results of receiving water or effluent samples. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, this hardness value will be used to determine the appropriate metal limitation from the table of limits (V.b.i.-Table 3) in the Order.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs) for metals, nutrients and other toxic pollutants have been developed for various watersheds in Los Angeles and Ventura County Watersheds. Where ever applicable, Section V.B. of this Order prescribes appropriate TMDL for these pollutants. Generally where wet weather and dry weather TMDLs are specified this permits applies only dry weather TMDL to streamline the permitting process. However, where wet weather TMDL is specified and no dry weather TMDL is specified, then wet weather TMDL is specified in this permit. Receiving water with specified TMDL include Los Angeles River and tributaries (copper, cadmium, lead, zinc and silver), Ballona Creek and tributaries (copper, lead, zinc, and silver), San Gabriel River and tributaries (copper, lead, zinc, and silver), Calleguas Creek and tributaries and Mugu Lagoon (copper, nickel, lead, zinc, silver and pesticides). TMDL limitations will not be prescribed for discharges that show no reasonable potential for these constituents to be in the effluent above the applicable standards. If Discharge can not meet these effluent limitations immediately, Discharger can apply for individual permit and seek a Time Schedule Order with interim limits for the pollutants of concern.

Tables of Effluent Limitations and Basis for Limitations

a. Freshwater; lower limits for MUN designated waters are shown in parenthesis

Table 2-Freshwater Limits

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
General Constituents				
Total Suspended solids	mg/L	150	50	Previous Order[2]
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	Previous Order
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20	Previous Order
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Previous Order
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	no limit	Previous Order, Basin Plan[3]
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
Volatile Organic Compounds				
1,1 dichloroethane	µg/L	5	no limit	Previous Order
1,1 dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0 (0.11 MUN)	3.2 (0.057 MUN)	CTR[4], Basin Plan
1,1,1 trichloroethane	µg/L	200	no limit	Previous Order
1,1,2 trichloroethane	µg/L	5 (1.2 MUN)	No limit (0.6 MUN)	Basin Plan, CTR
1,1,2,2 tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1.0 (0.34 MUN)	(0.17 MUN)	Basin Plan, CTR
1,2 dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5 (0.5 MUN)	no limit (0.38 MUN)	Previous Order, CTR
1,2 dichloropropane	µg/L	5 (1.1 MUN)	no limit (0.52)	Basin Plan, CTR
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	no limit	Previous Order
1,3 dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order

TENTATIVE

[2] The limit was carried over from the previous order to prevent backsliding.

[3] Basin Plan Objectives are instantaneous maximum concentrations of pollutants that when not exceeded are protective of the beneficial uses of the particular water body. They are generally set at the level required to protect the most sensitive beneficial use at an even lower level based on antidegradation principles.

[4] CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Acetone	µg/L	700	no limit	Previous Order
Acrolein	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7 (0.12 MUN)	0.66 (0.059 MUN)	CTR
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
Bromoform	µg/L	720 (8.6 MUN)	360 (4.3)	CTR
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5 (0.5 MUN)	0.5 (0.25 MUN)	Previous Order, (CTR MUN)
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	no limit	Previous Order
Chlorodibromo methane	µg/L	68 (0.81 MUN)	34 (0.40)	CTR
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order
Chloroform	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92 (1.1 MUN)	46 (0.56)	CTR
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700		Previous Order
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	no limit	Previous Order
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700	no limit	Previous Order
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	no limit	SMCL[5]
Methylbromide	µg/L	10		Previous Order
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	no limit	Previous Order
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3200 (9.5 MUN)	1600 (4.7)	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0 (1.6 MUN)	(0.80 MUN)	Previous Order, CTR
Toluene	µg/L	150	no limit	Previous Order
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0 (5.0) MUN)	(2.7 MUN)	Previous Order, CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	no limit	Previous Order
Metals				
Antimony	µg/L	6	no limit	Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	10	10	FMCL
Beryllium	µg/L	4	no limit	Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	6-5[6]	3-5[5]	CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50	no limit	Previous Order
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8	CTR
Copper	µg/L	21-44[5]	10-22[5]	CTR
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2	CTR

[5] Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations

[6] Depending on hardness

TENTATIVE

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Lead	µg/L	9-26[5]	4-13[5]	CTR
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 (0.050 MUN)	CTR
Nickel	µg/L	100[5]	60-100[5]	CTR, Basin Plan
Selenium	µg/L	8	4	CTR
Silver	µg/L	8-40[5]	4-20[5]	CTR
Thallium	µg/L	13 (3.4 MUN)	6.3 (1.7 MUN)	CTR
Zinc	µg/L	170-350[5]	90-170[5]	CTR
Pesticides and PCBs				
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017 (0.0017 MUN)	0.00084 (0.00083 MUN)	CTR
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046	CTR
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026 (0.0079 MUN)	0.013 (0.0039 MUN)	CTR
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028 (0.00027 MUN)	0.00014 (0.00013 MUN)	CTR
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092 (0.028 MUN)	0.046 (0.014 MUN)	CTR
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046	CTR
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012 (0.0012 MUN)	0.00059 (0.00057 MUN)	CTR
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	CTR
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480 (220 MUN)	240 (110 MUN)	CTR
Endrin	µg/L	0.059	0.029	CTR
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6 (1.5 MUN)	0.81 (0.76 MUN)	CTR
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021	CTR
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022 (0.00020 MUN)	0.00011 (0.00010 MUN)	CTR
gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12 (0.039 MUN)	0.063 (0.019 MUN)	CTR
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0015 (0.0015 MUN)	0.00075 (0.00073 MUN)	CTR
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	CTR

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600	no limit	Basin Plan
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1 (0.081 MUN)	0.54 (0.040 MUN)	CTR
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5,200 (800 MUN)	2,600 (400 MUN)	CTR
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5.0	no limit	No change
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600 (190 MUN)	790 (93 MUN)	CTR
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4,600 (1100 MUN)	2,300 (540 MUN)	CTR
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28000 (140 MUN)	14,000 (70 MUN)	CTR
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18 (0.23 MUN)	9.1 (0.11 MUN)	CTR
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13 (4.3 MUN)	6.5 (2.1 MUN)	CTR
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600 (3400 MUN)	4,300 (1,700 MUN)	CTR
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800 (241 MUN)	400 (120 MUN)	CTR
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16 (0.088 MUN)	0.077 (0.04 MUN)	CTR
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540 (26.9 MUN)	765 (13.4MUN)	CTR
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400 (2,400 MUN)	2,700 (1,200 MUN)	CTR
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000 (19,000 MUN)	110,000 (9,600 MUN)	CTR
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011 (0.00025 MUN)	0.00054 (0.00012 MUN)	CTR
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0089 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0089 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0089 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR

TENTATIVE

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0089 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.8 (0.063 MUN)	1.4 (0.031 MUN)	CTR
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	340,000 (2,800 MUN)	170,000 (1,400 MUN)	CTR
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11 (3.7 MUN)	5.9 (1.8 MUN)	CTR
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000 (6,000 MUN)	5,200 (3,000 MUN)	CTR
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0089 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0089 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000 (46,000 MUN)	120,000 (23,000 MUN)	CTR
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000 (629,000 MUN)	2,900,000 (313,000 MUN)	CTR
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000 (5,400 MUN)	12,000 (2,700 MUN)	CTR
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740 (600 MUN)	370 (300 MUN)	CTR
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000 (2,600 MUN)	14,000 (1,300 MUN)	CTR
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016 (0.0015 MUN)	0.00077 (0.00075 MUN)	CTR
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100 (0.89 MUN)	50 (0.44 MUN)	CTR
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000 (480 MUN)	17,000 (240 MUN)	CTR
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18 (3.8 MUN)	8.9 (1.9 MUN)	CTR
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098 (0.0088 MUN)	0.049 (0.0044 MUN)	CTR
Isophorone	µg/L	1200 (17 MUN)	600 (8.4 MUN)	CTR

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	16 (0.0014 MUN)	8.1 (0.00069 MUN)	CTR
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8 (0.011 MUN)	1.4 (0.005 MUN)	CTR
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32 (10 MUN)	16 (5.0 MUN)	CTR
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	no limit	Taste and Odor
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3800 (34 MUN)	1,900 (17 MUN)	CTR
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1.5 (0.56 MUN)	0.73 (0.28 MUN)	CTR
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	no limit	Previous Order
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000 (1930 MUN)	11,000 (960 MUN)	CTR
Miscellaneous				
Asbestos	fib/L	(14,000,000 MUN)	(7,000,000 MUN)	CTR
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	no limit	Taste and Odor
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	no limit	Action Level[7]
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	----	MCL
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000028 (0.000000026 MUN)	0.00000014 (0.00000013 MUN)	CTR
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	no limit	Action Level
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order

Notes:

1. In addition, Attachment "B" to the Order lists effluent limitations for TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron, and nitrogen, for various receiving waters as contained in the Basin Plan. Attachment "B" does not apply to discharges qualified under the "creekside dewatering" except for nitrogen and boron.

[7] Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations

b. Saltwater

Table 3-Salwater limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
General Constituents				
Total Suspended solids	mg/L	150	50	Previous Order
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	Previous Order
BOD5 20oC	mg/L	30	20	Previous Order
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Previous Order
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	no limit	Previous Order, Basin Plan
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
Volatile Organic Compounds				
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	no limit	Previous Order
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	CTR
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	no limit	Previous Order
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	no limit	Basin Plan
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5	no limit	Basin Plan
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	no limit	Previous Order
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
Acetone	µg/L	700	no limit	Previous Order
Acrolein	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.66	CTR
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	no limit	Previous Order
Bromoform	µg/L	720	360	CTR
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	no limit	Previous Order
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	34	CTR
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order
Chloroform	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	46	CTR
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700		Previous Order
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	no limit	Previous Order

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700	no limit	Previous Order
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	no limit	SMCL[8]
Methylbromide	µg/L	10	no limit	Previous Order
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	no limit	Previous Order
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3,200	1600	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	no limit	Previous Order
Toluene	µg/L	150	no limit	Previous Order
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	2.7	CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	no limit	Previous Order
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	no limit	Previous Order
Metals				
Antimony	µg/L	6	no limit	Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	50	29	No Change for daily, CTR monthly
Beryllium	µg/L	no limit	no limit	
Cadmium	µg/L	5	no limit	Previous Order
Chromium III	µg/L	50	no limit	Previous Order
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41	CTR
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9	CTR
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50	CTR
Lead	µg/L	14	7	CTR
Mercury	µg/L	0.050	no limit	CTR
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7	CTR
Selenium	µg/L	120	58	CTR
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1	CTR
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	CTR
Zinc	µg/L	95	47	CTR
Pesticides and PCBs				
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084	CTR
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071	CTR
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.013	CTR
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	CTR
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071	CTR
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.046	CTR
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	CTR
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	240	CTR
Endrin	µg/L	0.0038	0.0019	CTR

[8] Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	0.81	CTR
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021	CTR
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011	CTR
gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.063	CTR
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	CTR
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00033	0.00016	CTR
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600	no limit	Basin Plan
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1	0.54	CTR
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5,200	2,600	CTR
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	no limit	Previous Order
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	400	CTR
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600	790	CTR
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4,600	2,300	CTR
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28,000	14,000	CTR
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18	9.1	CTR
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.5	CTR
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600	4,300	CTR
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.077	CTR
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	765	CTR
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400	2,700	CTR
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000	110,000	CTR
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00054	CTR
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.8	1.4	CTR
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	340,000	170,000	CTR
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11	5.9	CTR
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000	5,200	CTR
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000	120,000	CTR
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	2,900,000	CTR
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	12,000	CTR
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	370	CTR
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000	14,000	CTR
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.00077	CTR
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	50	CTR

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limit		Basis for Limit
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000	17,000	CTR
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	8.9	CTR
Indeno(1,2,3-cvd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	600	CTR
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	16	8.1	CTR
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	1.4	CTR
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	16	CTR
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	no limit	Taste and Odor
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3,800	1,900	CTR
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.4	CTR
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	no limit	Previous Order
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000	11,000	CTR
Miscellaneous				
Asbestos	fib/L	no limit	no limit	Previous Order
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	no limit	Taste and Odor
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	no limit	Action Level[9]
Perchlorate	µg/L	4	no limit	Action Level
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000028	0.000000014	CTR
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	no limit	Action Level
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	no limit	Previous Order

TENTATIVE

c. Limits applicable to discharges to freshwater waterbodies where TMDLs has been established

The following effluent limitations are derived based on TMDLs that are established for individual watersheds in Los Angeles Region.

i. **Table 4-Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metal**

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium		Cadmium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Reach 5 and 6	µg/L	30	15	19	9.5			5	2.5	3.1	1.6
Reach 4	µg/L	26	13	10	5					3.1	1.6
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and	µg/L	23	11.5	12	6					3.1	1.6

[9] Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium		Cadmium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Verdugo											
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	26	13	12	6					3.1	1.6
Burbank Western Channel (above WRP)	µg/L	26	13	14.	7					3.1	1.6
Burbank Western Channel (below WRP)	µg/L	19	9.5	9.1	4.5					3.1	1.6
Reach 2 and Arroyo Seco	µg/L	22	11	11	5.5					3.1	1.6
Reach 1	µg/L	23	11.5	12	6					3.1	1.6
Compton Creek	µg/L	19	9.5	8.9	4.5					3.1	1.6
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	13	12.5	5.0	2.5	131	65.5			3.1	1.6

ii. Table 5-Ballona Creek and Tributaries Metals TMDL

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals			
Copper	µg/L	24	12.5
Lead	µg/L	13	2.5
Selenium	µg/L	5	2.5
Zinc	µg/L	304	152

iii Table 6-San Gabriel River and its Tributaries

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Reach 1	µg/L	18	9					5	2.5
Reach 2	µg/L			166	83			5	2.5
Coyote Creek	µg/L	20	10	106	53	158	79		
Estuary	µg/L	3.7	1.8						

iv. Table 7-Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon

Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	----	5.6	----	8.2	----	----
2- Calleguas	µg/L	----	13.7	----	8.2	----	----

Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Creek South							
3- Revolon Slough	µg/L	----	27	----	149	----	----
4- Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	----	3.7	----	8.3	----	5
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	----	3.7	----	8.3	----	5
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
8-Tapo Canyon	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----

Table 8-TMDL for Organochloride (OC) Pesticides, Polycholrinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Magu Lagoon

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

TENTATIVE

Sample Calculation of Effluent Limitations

Constituent: Lead, freshwater, under 200 mg/L hardness (a hardness value of 150 mg/L was used)

- SIP Section 1.3 – Lead requires Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation

- SIP Section 1.4
  Step 1. Applicable Water Quality Criteria - Freshwater

  Criterion, C_{acute} = 65 µg/L
  Criterion, $C_{chronic}$ = 2.5 µg/L

- Calculate criteria (dissolved fraction limit) for acute and chronic in freshwater

  Calculate conversion factors for chronic and acute:
  The Conversion Factor for lead, CTR note to Table 2 of Paragraph (b) (2)
  Conversion Factor acute = 1.46203 - [(ln {hardness})(0.145712)] =0.73192031
  Conversion Factor chronic=1.46203 - [(ln {hardness})(0.145712)] =0.73192031

  Calculate C_{acute} and $C_{chronic}$:
  CTR note to Table 1 of Paragraph (b) (2)
  C_{acute} = WER x (Conversion Factor acute) x (exp {1.273[ln {hardness}] - 1.460}) = 100.13
  $C_{chronic}$ = WER x (Conversion Factor chronic) x (exp {1.273[ln {hardness}] – 4.705}) = 3.9
  WER is the Water Effects ratio and is equal to 1.

  Adjust criterion: Convert dissolved fraction to total recoverable

  C_{acute} = 100.13 µg/L (rounded to 100 µg/L) ÷ 0. 73192031 (conversion factor for freshwater criterion) = 136.63 µg/L.
  $C_{chronic}$ = 3.90 µg/L(rounded to 3.9 µg/L) ÷ 0. 73192031 (conversion factor for freshwater criterion) = 5.328449 µg/L.

- Step 2. Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)
  No dilution credit allowed; therefore, ECA = C

- Step 3. ECA Multipliers –Select default coefficient of variation (CV) = 0.6.
  Long-Term Average, LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} * $ECA_{multiplier\ acute99}$ (from SIP, Table 1) = (136.63)*(0.321) = 43.85723 µg/L

TENTATIVE

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} * ECA_{multiplier\ chronic99}$ (from SIP, Table 1) = (5.328449)*(0.527) = 2.808093 µg/L

- Step 4. Select the lowest of the LTAs:
  LTA = 2.808093 µg/L

- Step 5. Average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) and maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL)
  Select default, n = 4

  $AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA * AMEL_{multiplier95}$ (from Table 2) = (2.808093)*(1.55) = 4.35254 µg/L

  $MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA * MDEL_{multiplier99}$ (from Table 2) = (2.808093)*(3.11) = 8.733 µg/L

- Step 6. Human Health Criteria
  No criteria set for human health.

- Step 7.
  Since there is no human health criteria, the calculated AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life will be applied.
  Therefore,
  AMEL = 4.4 µg/L
  MDEL = 8.7 µg/L.

Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

G. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable.

VI. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR § 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in the tentative Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. Groundwater

Not Applicable.

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the water boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (Attachment E) of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the tentative MRP (Attachment E) and as required in the "*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*" adopted March 2, 2000.

To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

WET protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction and growth.

The Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP (Attachment E) to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, of this Order.

The Regional Water Board has determined that discharges will not contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing.

C. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Not Applicable.

2. Groundwater

Not Applicable.

VIII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41 and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included

in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D to the Order. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

Section 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions

Regional Water Board Standard Provisions are based on the CWA, USEPA regulations, and the CWC.

B. Special Provisions

1. Re-Opener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.

b. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more

stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed and if applicable this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not Applicable.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable.

5. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

Not Applicable.

6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges from Potable Water Supply Systems. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the local newspapers.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on May 5, 2008**.**

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	**June 5, 2008**
Time:	**9:00 AM**
Location:	**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Board Room 700 North Alameda Street Los Angeles, California**

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/ where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Nature of Hearing

This will be a formal adjudicative hearing pursuant to section 648 et seq. of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Chapter 5 of the California Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11500 of the Government Code) will not apply to this proceeding.

Ex Parte Communications Prohibited: As a quasi-adjudicative proceeding, no board member may discuss the subject of this hearing with any person, except during the public hearing itself. Any communications to the Regional Board must be directed to staff.

E. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The applicant/permittee
2. Regional Board Staff

Any other persons requesting party status must submit a written or electronic request to staff not later than [20] business days before the hearing. All parties will be notified if other persons are so designated.

F Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to the above address. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be received no later than close of business May 5, 2008. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

G. Hearing Procedure

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 30 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

Parties or persons with special procedural requests should contact staff. Any procedure not specified in this hearing notice will be waived pursuant to section 648(d) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Objections to any procedure to be used during this hearing must be submitted in writing not later than close of [15] business days prior to the date of the hearing. Procedural objections will not be entertained at the hearing.

If there should not be a quorum on the scheduled date of this meeting, all cases will be automatically continued to the next scheduled meeting on July 3, 2008. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

I. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

J. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

K. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003.